#10,459 [1864] 1 of 4

#10,459 [1864] 1 of 4 185

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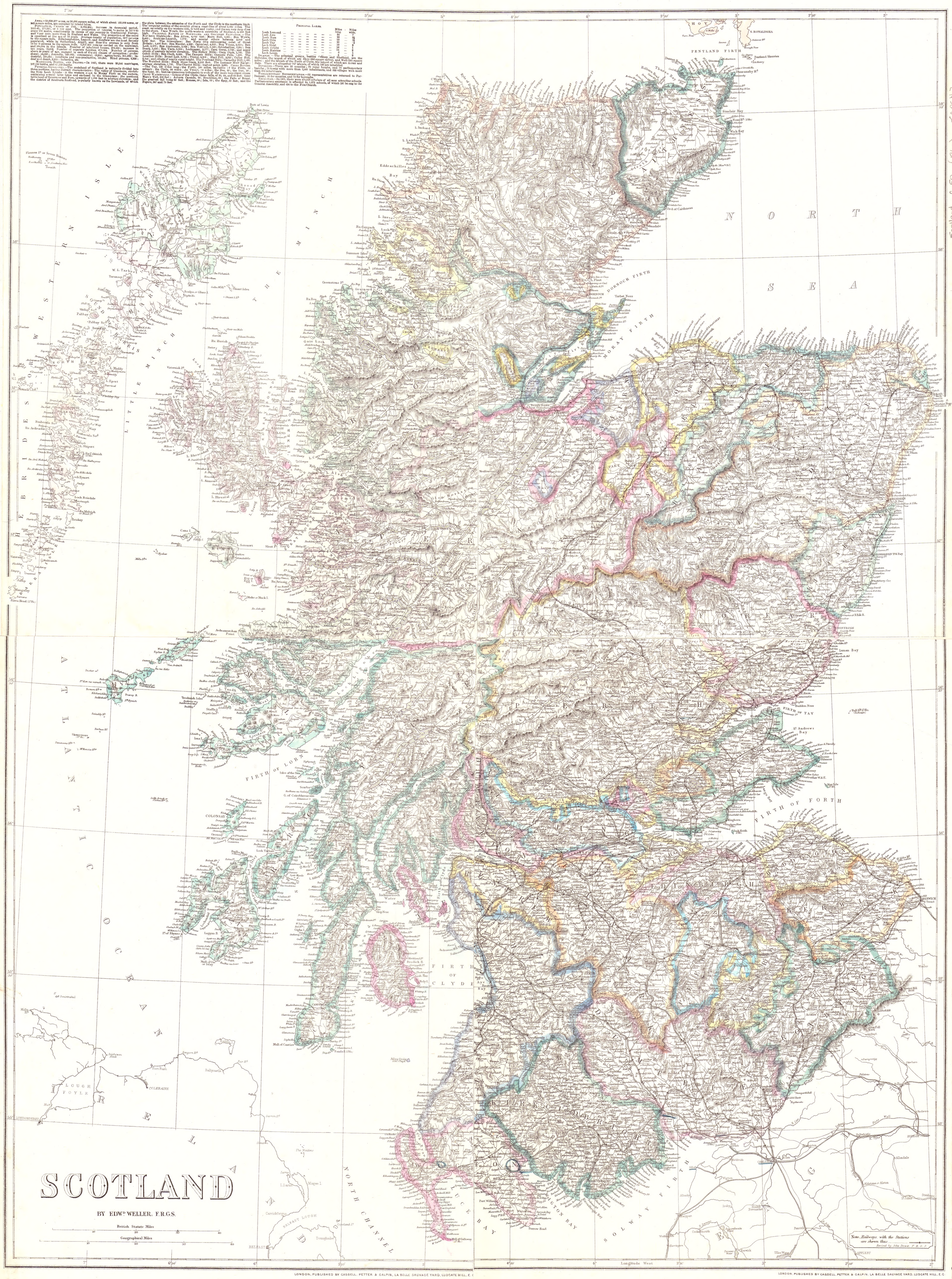

AREA.—19,639,277 acres, or 30,683 square miles, of which about 152,000 acres, or 242 square miles, are occupied by inland lakes.

POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1861.—3,062,294; increase in decennial period, 1851-61, 175,285, or 5 per cent. The proportion of females to males is 1111 to every 100 males, considerably in excess of any country in Continental Europe, and 6 per cent. more than in England and Wales. The proportion of the sexes is equalized at the age of 18 years. Average density of population, 99·7 persons per statute mile. Edinburgh, Lanark, and Renfrew are the most densely populated, while in Sutherland, Argyll, and Ross the average is only from 13 to 25 persons to the square mile. 2,257,359 persons resided on the mainland, and 164,984 in the islands. Number of inhabited houses, 373,320; increase in ten years, 73,912. Number of families, 678,564. Number of persons, stone, 44,866; domestic, 198,093; commercial, 69,642; agricultural, 305,259; industrial, 134,051; indefinite and non-productive, 100,341. Blind persons, 9,239; deaf and dumb, 2,355; imbeciles, 487.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.—In 1862, there were 20,244 marriages, 107,138 births, and 67,159 deaths.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.—The mainland of Scotland is naturally divided into three portions, having distinct characteristics: The valley of Glenmore, stretching from Loch Linnhe in the western coast to Moray Firth on the eastern, containing several large lakes and enclosed by the Grampians; the northern table-land of Inverness and Ross, upwards of 1,000 feet in average elevation; and the district of Southern Scotland, popularly known as the Lowlands, of which the plain between the estuaries of the Forth and the Clyde is the northern limit. The irregular outline of the country gives a coast-line of about 3,000 miles. The coast, especially on the western side, is bold and rocky, and the sea very deep close to the shore. Cape Wrath, the north-western extremity of Scotland, is 600 feet high. PRINCIPAL RANGES OF MOUNTAINS AND GREATEST ELEVATION.—The Ben Nevis Mountains: Ben Attow, 4,700 feet; Mam Soil, 3,861; Ben Wyvis, 3,443; Sgurr Mor, 3,777; and several others between 3,000 and 3,500 feet. The Grampians: Ben Nevis (the culminating point of Great Britain), 4,406 feet; Ben Macdui, 4,296; Braeriach, 4,002; Ben Venue, 2,393; Ben Ledi, 2,873; Ben Ambrosie, 3,232; Ben Vorlich, 3,260; Schiehallion, 3,564; Ben Dearg, 3,559; Ben Uarn, 3,369; Lochnagar, 3,786; Cairn, 3,732; and many others of scarcely inferior elevation. The Sidlaw Hills: Craig Ouich, 1,700. The Ochill Hills: Ben Cleach, 2,363. The Campsie Hills: Cauldhame, 1,896. The Lowther Hills: Broad Law, 2,741; Tinto, 2,326; Hart Fell, 2,651; Cloker Fell, 2,446; and others of nearly equal height. The Pentland Hills: Carnethy Hill, 1,885. The Muirfoot Hills: Black Hope Scare, 2,136 feet. The Lammer Muir Range: average elevation, 1,735. The Cheviot Hills: highest point, 2,676. CHIEF RIVERS.—The Tay, 120 miles long; the Forth, 100 miles, exclusive of the Firth, or estuary; the Clyde, 98 miles; the Tweed, 78 miles; the Dee, 80; the Don, 86; the Spey, 96; besides numerous tributaries to each of the more important rivers. CHIEF WATERFALLS.—Lynns of the Clyde, three falls, of 30, 84, and 30 feet; Grey Mare's Tail, 200 feet; Auburn Cascade, 80; Brackling, 50; the Falls of Braar, the greatest fall being 60 feet; Moness, 50; Isla, 50; the Spey, 30 feet; and the Fyers, 207 and 70 feet.

PRINCIPAL LAKES.

	Miles long.	Miles wide.
Loch Lomond	24	7
Loch Awe	23	3½
Loch Ness	22	1½
Loch Shin	22	2
Loch Tay	15	1
Loch Shiel	15	2
Loch Fyrbit	16	1
Loch Katrine	14	2
Loch Leven	4	2

ISLANDS.—The principal groups, besides Orkney and Shetland, are the Hebrides, the largest of which are Skye (535 square miles), and Mull (361 square miles); and the islands of the Firth of Clyde, the largest of which are Arran and Bute. There are altogether 787 islands, of which 195 are inhabited.

DIVISIONS.—There are 33 counties; 70 royal burghs, and 76 parliamentary burghs; 24 towns with more than 2,000 inhabitants, and 209 villages with more than 200 inhabitants.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—53 representatives are returned to Parliament; 30 for counties, and 23 for boroughs.

EDUCATION.—In 1861, there were 679,258 scholars of all ages attending schools. Parliamentary assistance is afforded to 1,372 schools, of which 131 belong to the General Assembly, and 434 to the Free Church.

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9